

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

GERMAN IRON-CLADS FOR TURKEY.

A Formidable Squadron to Rendezvous Off Salonica.

MORAL FORCE AID TO THE INSURGENTS.

The French Legislative Debate on Amnesty Postponed.

A CRISIS IN COPENHAGEN.

Spanish Consolidation Hostile to Provincial Customs.

ITALIAN MUTINEERS ARRESTED.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTAS.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED AT SARATOGA—A TRINITY COLLEGE FOUR FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 15, 1876.

At a meeting of the University Boat Club to-night Mr. Close stated that he had decided not to take a University crew to America to contest at Saratoga.

A FOUR FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Close stated also that a Trinity College four would go to Philadelphia.

TURKEY.

THE MEMORANDUM OF THE CONFERRING POWERS MAY COMPEL OTTOMAN REFORMS—A GERMAN SQUADRON ORDERED TO SALONICA.

BERLIN, May 15, 1876.

The memorandum in regard to the Turkish troubles agreed upon by the three Chancellors at their conference here last week has been communicated to the Ottoman Government.

The French and Italian ambassadors have given official notification of the complete concurrence of their respective governments in the results of the conference.

A GERMAN SQUADRON MOVING TO THE COAST.

The German iron-clad Deutschland, Kaiser, Kron Prinz and Friedrich Karl and the despatch boat Pommerania, under Admiral Batsch, will go to Salonica next week.

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The gunboat Nautilus, bound from Malta to Port Said, has been ordered to proceed to Constantinople.

THE FOREIGN SQUADRON REINFORCED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15, 1876.

Additional Russian, Italian and Greek men-of-war have arrived here.

ARRESTS AT SALONICA.

SALONICA, May 15, 1876.

It is officially announced that eighteen arrests have been made in addition to those previously reported.

TURKISH ARMAMENTS ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

ATHENS, May 15, 1876.

The Turks are reinforcing their positions on the Greek frontier. Greece will take similar action in that quarter.

It is alleged that foreign emissaries are endeavoring to induce Christians on the frontier to revolt.

Great agitation prevails in Crete.

THE BULGARIAN INSURRECTION ALMOST SUPPRESSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15, 1876.

It is officially stated that the Bulgarian disturbances are expected to cease shortly.

The insurgents have been defeated with great losses in several engagements, and many have given in their submission to the authorities. Fifteen thousand soldiers are now concentrated near Philippopolis.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN NAVAL FORCE FOR SALONICA.

LONDON, May 17, 1876.

Despatches to the Daily News say the French squadron for Salonica numbers 31 guns and 12,700 men, and the German squadron 90 guns and 3,000 men.

THE SULTAN'S GENEROSITY.

The News' Constantinople correspondent reports that the Sultan has contributed \$750,000 from his private treasury for the payment of officials.

PROGRESS OF THE POWER OF THE EASTERN DEMOCRACY.

The Times correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that by the changes made in obedience to the demonstration of the softest great revolution has been accomplished.

This is the first instance since the time of the Gallipolis of the Sultan's yielding to popular pressure.

The Sultan has become a power in the State.

The Daily News' despatch from Constantinople says the Sultan professes friendly sentiments toward Christians.

They insist on the establishment of a national council and on the appointment of Midhat Pasha to be Grand Vizier, only agreeing to accept the present Vizier provisionally.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE ON AMNESTY POSTPONED—PRINCE NAPOLEON A DEPUTY.

PARIS, May 15, 1876.

The funeral of M. Ricard, late Minister of the Interior, took place to-day, and in consequence of this the debate on the Amnesty motions, which was to have begun to-day in the Assembly, has been postponed.

PRINCE NAPOLEON CONSOLIDATED.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has been elected Deputy from Ajaccio.

A BONAVENTURE ELECTED.

M. de Casabianca, Bonapartist, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Bastia.

THE MONEY APPROPRIATION FOR AN INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATION IN AMERICA—THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE TO CONTROL THE EXPENDITURE.

PARIS, May 15, 1876.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the grant of \$20,000 for sending the workmen's delegation to the Philadelphia Centennial was discussed.

M. Dupont, radical, moved that the amount be delivered directly to the syndical Chambers, which should direct the delegates and hand them the sum required for the journey.

M. Nadault, radical, supported M. Dupont's amendment. He said if, as proposed by the Budget Committee, the Minister of Commerce selected the delegates the result would be a merely official and consequently valueless investigation into their fitness.

M. Miard, reporter of the Budget Committee, pointed out that it was illegal to hand over money from the public funds to unknown persons. The committee desired to leave the selection of delegates to the Minister, and only required that workmen from all the commercial centres of France should be sent to the exhibition.

The Chamber took into consideration an amendment of M. de Chassagnon increasing the grant to \$40,000, and decided to entrust the disposition of the money to the Minister of Commerce.

LEGISLATIVE CARE OF THE MONEY APPROPRIATION.

LONDON, May 15, 1876.

The Paris despatch to the Daily Telegraph says De

CHAMBER'S AMENDMENT IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES YESTERDAY PROVIDES THAT \$40,000 BE GRANTED FOR THE DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA, ON CONDITION THAT IT BE MADE TO REPRESENT ALL THE INDUSTRIES OF FRANCE, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE.

The amendment was referred to the Budget Committee.

ENGLAND.

A HOLIDAY ON 'CHANGE—WAR ACTION AGAINST AN AFRICAN MONARCH.

LONDON, May 15, 1876.

The Stock Exchange will be closed next Friday (19th inst.) on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the city.

SILVER.

Silver is quoted to-day at 55d.

WAR IN AFRICA.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, stated in reply to a question of Mr. Henry Richards, liberal member for Merthyr-Tydvil, that there was no reason to believe it was the intention to bombard the towns on the coast of Dahomey, but a blockade would be instituted, commencing on the 1st of July.

REMARKS UPON THE CORN TRADE DURING A WEEK.

The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British corn trade for the past week says vegetation has made little progress since last week's report in consequence of the continued lowness of the temperature. Autumn sown wheat is strong enough to withstand the cold, but barley and oats are suffering considerably. Thousands of acres in Essex have been sown with barley and other crops, the condition of the soil rendering it impossible to plant wheat. The backwardness of cereals, however, is not itself a cause for alarm, and the chances of disastrous frosts are daily becoming more remote.

LOCAL TRADE—THE SUPPLY.

There is little change in the local trade. Some cargoes of the coast, as well as some English wheat, have been taken for the Continent, but the export demand has been mainly confined to these transactions, and France, Holland and Belgium have been buying direct from New York, Odessa and other shipping ports.

The supplies of foreign wheat have lately been inconsiderable; but, with the opening of navigation at St. Petersburg, we may expect an increase, although it is probable that the earlier shipments thence will be mainly for Germany, which has brought a considerable quantity there. Maize has been freely taken for summer shipment, the very moderate prices tempting buyers.

THE NATION HEARS THE 'TRAMP OF ARMED MEN' IN EVERY EUROPEAN COUNTRY—MUST KEEP HER PLACE.

LONDON, May 15, 1876.

The House of Commons last night debated Mr. Ryland's resolution "That the House regrets that the progressive increase of expenditure recommended by the government should lead to an increase in the income tax."

Mr. Gathorne Hardy defended the increase in the army estimates. When the tramp of armed men was heard in every country of Europe it was necessary that England should keep her place among the nations. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 263 to 173.

THE CASWELL MUTINY.

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THE ITALIAN RUNAWAYS ARRESTED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, May 15, 1876.

The Central News says:—"The two Italians of the bark Caswell's crew, who left that vessel in a small boat when off the coast of Brazil, are stated to be in custody in Buenos Ayres, where they landed."

SPAIN.

PROVINCIAL CUSTOMS TO BE MADE CONFORMANT WITH CENTRAL RULE.

MADRID, May 15, 1876.

On Tuesday next the government will introduce in the Senate a scheme for the reform of the *fueros* in the Basque provinces.Delegates from Navarre have arrived here to confer with Señor Canovas de Castillo, President of the Ministerial Council, in regard to the *fueros*.

GERMANY.

THE AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN CHANCELLORS QUIT THE CAPITAL—A NEW MINISTER.

BERLIN, May 15, 1876.

Count Andriassy left here last night for Vienna, and Prince Gortschakoff started for Kms to-day.

PRESIDENT OF THE CHANCELLERY.

BERLIN, May 15, 1876.

Herr Hofmann, Prime Minister of Hesse, has been appointed President of the Imperial Chancellery, to succeed Herr Delbrück, who resigned.

He will enter upon his duties June 1.

ENGLAND'S POSITION TOWARD THE CONFERENCE MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, May 15, 1876.

A special despatch from Berlin to the Morning Post says it is understood that England desires time for consideration before concurring in the results of the conference of the Chancellors.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the approval of England with regard to the result of the conference is assured.

DENMARK.

THE PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY LIKELY TO FORCE ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, May 15, 1876.

A special despatch from Copenhagen to the Daily Mail Gazette says the Rigsdag was opened to-day. If the radical majority should pass a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry Parliament will be again dissolved immediately.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, May 16—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

During Tuesday, for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising or stationary barometer, easterly to southerly winds, generally warm, cloudy weather and possibly occasional rain, except lower temperature in the Carolinas.

For the West Gulf States, rising or stationary barometer, brisk southerly winds, veering to westerly, continued warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising or stationary, followed by falling barometer, brisk and possibly high southerly winds, backing temporarily to easterly, continued warm, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, northerly to easterly gales, and continued cold, cloudy or rainy weather, succeeded by rising temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, low, followed by rising barometer, east to south winds, shifting to northwesterly, generally cloudy, warm weather and rain areas, succeeded by colder, clearing weather.

For the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, brisk and occasionally high northerly to southwesterly winds, generally cooler and cloudy weather and rain areas.

For New England, rising barometer, northerly to easterly winds and generally cooler, partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi River at Memphis and La Crosse continues to rise.

Cautionary signals continue along the lakes, and are ordered for the New Jersey and North Carolina coasts.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:

1874. 1875.

3 A. M. 31 35 3.30 P. M. 58 58

9 A. M. 31 35 9 P. M. 63 63

12 M. 31 35 12 P. M. 63 63

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 55 55

WASHINGTON.

The Blaine Scandal Before a Committee of the House.

THE MATTER SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott Throws a Brilliant Light on a Dark Subject.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

A Bonanza of Fraud and Corruption Struck at Once.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1876.

MR. BLAINE COMPLETELY EXONERATED—

COLONEL TOM SCOTT EXPLAINS THE MYSTERY OF THE LITTLE ROCK BONDS—A PURCHASE MADE IN CONSIDERATION OF HIS VALUABLE SERVICES.

The friends of ex-Senator Blaine are quite happy this evening over his complete vindication from any complicity in the supposed corruption involved in the sale of the Little Rock bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for \$64,000. Messrs. Harrison and Millard, the government directors of the road, repeated under oath the statement that Mr. E. H. Rollins had told them that an investigation of the transaction would involve Mr. Blaine. When Mr. Rollins was put on the stand as the next witness, he admitted that he got this impression of the transaction in some way, but he could not tell how, but he had since satisfied himself that Mr. Blaine was not concerned in the matter. The committee took a recess until four o'clock, when Colonel Tom Scott went upon the stand, and in a lucid and business-like way explained the whole thing and exonerated Mr. Blaine completely from any connection with the transaction. Colonel Scott acknowledged, with a frankness which disarmed all thoughts of wrong, that in his business operations he had become indebted to Morton, Bliss & Co. in the sum of \$60,000 and interest, the balance of a loan of \$150,000 of foreign exchange which had been negotiated for him through that house. At this time he had been very successful in bringing the Union Pacific Railroad out of its slough of despond, having tripled and quadrupled its credit and more than doubled the price of its shares in the market. Relying upon his good offices in this direction, he asked of the company, and was successful in procuring, through the efforts of his friend Mr. Carnegie, one of the members of the Executive Committee, the purchase from him (Colonel Scott) of seventy-five hand grand bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, at about eighty per cent, to take up and cancel the remainder of the loan in Morton, Bliss & Co.'s office. It was an act of gratitude on the part of the company. He had received no other consideration by way of salary for his duties as president of the Union Pacific. In view of what he had done for the road, the difference between the market value of the bonds and that at which the company took them off his hands—about \$25,000 in round figures—would be only a small return for his services. The president of the Erie Railroad gave \$40,000 a year, the president of the Reading Railroad gave \$30,000 a year. He (witness) had paid \$60,000 in cash for the bonds, and he disposed of them in this way only because he was pushed for money. He thought they were good an investment that he stipulated with the company for the privilege of being allowed to buy them back at the same price he sold them.

Mr. Blaine had nothing whatever in any way, directly or indirectly, to do with the transaction.

This does not end Mr. Blaine's troubles, however. There is another vague charge about that he was given land grant bonds of the Little Rock road to influence the making up of a House committee in 1872, while he was Speaker, but the committee to-day very properly declined to hear the testimony, as the present inquiry could not get into matters outside the specific transaction with the Union Pacific Railroad mentioned in the resolution authorizing the investigation which was begun Saturday and ended so happily for Mr. Blaine to-day.

THE BELLEAP IMPROVEMENT AND THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION—ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

Acting Vice President Ferry has signified that the deliberation of the Senate as a court on the question of jurisdiction would take considerable time yet, he thought, before a decision was reached. The proceedings to-day seem to have been marked by a tinge of humor, as almost every Senator who came out from time to time had a smile of amusement on his countenance. The democratic Senators are solid for a decision favoring jurisdiction, and the reports in regard to a disagreement of Senator Thurman with his party colleagues is pronounced to be without foundation. It is said that but a few republicans are necessary to side with the democrats when a decision is reached and enough are already known to be so disposed. To place the issue beyond doubt or contingency a proposition has been made to have all the deliberations public and written opinions submitted to go to the record. It meets with some favor.

INFORMATION SOUGHT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WHISKY RING.

One of the republican members of the House having become very much exercised to-day at the resolution offered by Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, that the Secretary of the Treasury furnish the House with all the information in his possession in regard to the whiskey prosecutions, remarked in an exasperated tone, as he looked over at the democratic side with a prefatory expletive:—"The democratic side of this House is not satisfied with the way in which the Whiskey Ring was being prosecuted by the Treasury Department, but were anxious to get all the information into the House for the benefit of the Whiskey Ring, and this was what this resolution meant, which proposed to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for what he knew and had done."

THE INDOMITABLE MRS. MYRA GAINES TO RENEW HER STRUGGLE IN NEW ORLEANS—AN OFFER OF SECURITIES.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines left by the Southern train to-night for New Orleans, where, fortified with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, she will renew her suits for her estate. Since the delivery of this opinion of the Supreme Court it is said that she has been offered \$250,000 cash and one-fifth of the proceeds of her property when recovered if she would assign her interest to a pool made up in New York to speculate in the enterprise. It is thought probable that the city of New Orleans will compromise with her and give her bonds in return for a quit claim deed of the land in dispute.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1876.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION—THE FIRST WITNESS ASKING IMMUNITY FROM PUNISHMENT—STARTLING EXPONENTIAL FROM THE START.

The special committee to investigate the federal office in Louisiana to-day examined Major Seelye. He refused to testify in regard to the payments in the Custom House at New Orleans on the ground that he would criminate himself by so doing, and the Chairman of the committee was directed to apply to the Attorney General for necessary papers granting him immunity. As to the other matters, witness testified that there was a delinquency of \$68,000 in the New Orleans Post Office during Lowell's administration. Lowell with his deputy and cashier were arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 each, but were not prosecuted. Lowell turned over to his bondsmen about \$23,000 worth of property, which was afterward returned to him. The delinquency was finally compromised for \$7,000. He further testified that Congressman Morley told him (witness) that the easiest way to settle the matter was to steal the bond, and requested witness to do so. There were ten bondsmen who were assessed some \$2,000 each to secure the compromise. Seelye also testified that Joutet, then Commissioner of the Circuit

COURT, gave him a warrant against twenty men in Morris district. Morley erased the names of all but four, whom he instructed Seelye to take to Monroe and keep them in jail until after the election. A warrant was also given to him for Isaac Newton Glover, whom, by Morley's verbal instructions given Seelye in the presence of Joutet, he was to take into the woods and kill. Glover was not arrested because a writ of habeas corpus required Seelye to remain with other prisoners.

Seelye says he did not intend to kill Glover, but left Morley under the impression that he would do it. The United States Infantry and cavalry in the district were moved by Morley's directions. He furnished a list of his appointments and ordered troops to be at such points the day before he spoke, as he was afraid to go without such guard. Seelye sold to Morley the orders and telegrams received from him (Morley) for \$200 cash and five notes of \$100 each, two of which are paid, two are overdue and one has not yet matured. Seelye retained copies. Witness claimed that he had memoranda by which he could give times, places, names and all details.

Judge Wilson appeared as counsel for Morley, who was also present, and requested the application for immunity from the Attorney General to be postponed until after the cross-examination of the other witnesses.

Morley stated that the evidence given showed that, if he or Seelye, one should go to the Penitentiary, and the case should be decided by the courts. If immunity should be granted to Seelye he could be prosecuted, and he (Morley) would be without the means of proving him inhuman.

Mr. Morley will be heard to-morrow.

The committee received the resolution, recently passed, to leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

Major Seelye was formerly a special agent of the Post Office Department at New Orleans and afterward United States deputy marshal in Louisiana.

General Morley expresses himself as confident of proving not only that Major Seelye has committed perjury, but that he has unscrupulously approached friends of Mr. Morley with propositions to give such testimony as might be desired provided he was compensated for such service. It will also show that the money he paid Seelye was given him to avoid the prejudice that might be created and thereby affect the contest now pending for Morley's seat, and put Morley to great trouble to disprove Seelye's statements in time to remove said prejudice.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR CONKING—LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents has written an official letter to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the recent charges made against Senator Conkling, growing out of the chromometer lock in the reference case of Sargent & Burge, in which Mr. Duell, the Commissioner, answering reports made by Mr. Towne—the owner of which is shown by Mr. Duell's statement in reply—declared that there never was any vacancy in the examination of the Patent Office filed by any person from Senator Conkling's district, also, that when Mr. Conkling appeared in the case both the nominations of the Commissioners and the Examiner in Chief had been confirmed; and in reply to charges that the argument of Senator Conkling was secretly heard, Mr. Duell denies that any of the doors of his room was locked on that occasion. This, however, Mr. Towne subsequently retracted in a letter to Secretary Chandler.

THE APPLICATION FOR PARDON IN THE CASE OF MCKEE AND MAGUIRE DENIED.

The counsel of Messrs. McKee and Maguire appeared before the President to-day. The President directed them to the Attorney General. The delay in executing the sentences in these cases has been entirely under the order of the Court at St. Louis, and was never directed in any manner from Washington, either by Judge Pierpont or the President.

This afternoon the Attorney General heard Messrs. Voorhees and Knox in behalf of the pardons or modification of the sentences of Messrs. Maguire and McKee, and, after a full hearing, declined to interfere, either by way of pardon or modification of the sentences, holding that the law must take its course and that no delay would be granted here.

SILVER CURRENCY—MR. PAYNE'S BILL FOR THE ISSUE OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS MEETS WITH A TEMPORARY CHECK.

In the House to-day Mr. Payne, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue that now in the Treasury, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and that the notes so received in exchange should be kept as a separate fund outside the regular retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received in payment of duties to the United States, and that such fractional currency when so substituted shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund as provided in the act of April 17, 1874.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was rejected by a vote of 134 to 135.

CUBA.

THE REVENUE CUSTOMS DECREE REVOKED—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

HAVANA, May 15, 1876.

The decree of April 10, suppressing certain customs duties and imposing a tax of 30 per cent on incomes, has been revoked for the present.

Its provisions were found to be too complicated to yield immediate returns required by the Treasury. The taxes suppressed by the decree are again in force, and will be immediately collected for the quarter from April to June inclusive.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CENTENNIAL.

The steamer City of Vera Cruz, which sailed last Saturday for New York, took over seventeen cases of goods for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

WISCONSIN CONSPIRACY CASE.

MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1876.

The testimony in the conspiracy case was specially interesting to-day. Mr. Murphy, for the defense, had McKinney, the government counsel, on the stand again, examining him as to whether he employed Louis Hindkopf, the distiller, to aid in working up this case. Every question was objected to and the objections were generally sustained. In the course of the discussion Murphy denounced Hindkopf as a prepared villain, infamous witness, simple liar and chief pillar of the prosecution. He also said he had received a telegram yesterday from Chicago, which was in substance, that he was trying to buy witnesses to commit perjury in this case.

Hindkopf was called as a witness, but could not be found, although he had been ordered to remain in jail.

Joseph Wirth, who was with him in Chicago, being called to stand, testified that the object of the journey was to learn the real character of two witnesses for the defense, who he perceived themselves.

Mr. Wirth, the government counsel, however, testified on the defense of the charge of using prepared witnesses. In the midst of a singularly mixed examination of witnesses and legal discussion the Court adjourned.

NO CHANCE FOR PARDON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15, 1876.

Private despatches received from parties who have been working in Washington to secure pardons for McKee and Avery, settle beyond doubt the fact that President Grant refuses to interfere. The last despatch was from McKee himself, who telegraphed to-night that the conference between the President and Attorney General Pierpont had ended in an absolute refusal to extend to him and his associate the Executive clemency.

United States Judge Treat says there is nothing to be done now except for the Marshal to commit McKee and McGuire to jail.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1876.

Recently Governor Safford, of Arizona, and other prominent gentlemen made serious complaint to the Indian authorities here of depredations committed upon citizens of that country by Indians who had left the reservation. Since that event it is asserted that these Indians have continued beyond restraint. There are a number of friendly Indians on the reservation who express a willingness to assist in and compelling refractory members of the tribe to return to the reservation, and for these friendly Indians the Government has offered a reward of \$100 for each one who is brought back to the reservation. General Sherman and Secretary Tilton were in consultation upon this matter to-day, and the application for arms will be referred to General Kautz, commanding the district, who will act as his judgment directs.

RIOT IN LOUISIANA.

Seventeen Colored Men Reported Killed.

FOUR HANGED.

Five Hundred White Regulators in the Saddle.

FEDERAL TROOPS DEMANDED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1876.